POINDEXTER ASKS WILSON TO EXPLAIN

Puts Sharp Questions Replying to Demand for Senate to Put Up or Shut Up.

MUST KEEP OUT OF BROILS

Offers Declaration of Independence and Constitution as League Substitute.

Special Despatch to Tan Box WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Presiden was brought sharply to task to-day for some of the loose talk which marred the first leg of his League of Nations

secept the league or offer a substitute for it. The substitute offered by the Senator was the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Govern-ment by the people. Senator Poindexter said:

He says we won the war for France and England, and, having done so, it would be dishonerable for us now to abandon them. How did winning the war for Europe and England put us under obligation to them or to the rest of Europe?

we rendered Europe in the war put Europe under obligations to us, instead of putting us under obligations to the state of putting us under obligations to Europe? Would our people over here have backed this war if they had foreseen that after they had won it the President would tell them it would be

Hints at Violation of Oath.

If the President thinks the League of Nations would be a benefit to the United States why did he say at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 5 that it would be 'a supreme sacrifice'? If it is a 'supreme sacrifice,' as he said, is he not violating his oath of office in attempting to impose it on the American people?

"Will the President deny that the

the President deny that the League of Nations gives the supervision of our trade in arms to the league, while the Constitution gives it to Congress? "Is it not true that the covenant of

the league provides that when the size of the army and navy has been fixed as provided under it they cannot be increased without the consent of the league, while the Constitution gives Congress the absolute power to raise armies

tegrity of all of the proposed members of the league? How can we defend their erritorial integrity without war? What voice would our people have in such a war, provided for in advance by the League of Nations, if we are to keep our obligations under the league?

obligations under the league?
"Is it not true that every question Nations. She was told that the Peace Conference would take care of her rights to obey its decisions? Does not this involve every interest of the United States

ers that will dominate the League of Nations. She was told that the Peace Conference would take care of her rights and it did by turning them over to Japan.

"The President says the League of without exception? In this decision.

Nations will help China to get her does not Great Britain with her colonies rights back. How can the League of have six votes in the body of delegates while the United States has only one? Why should Great Britain have six times as many votes as the United States? And why should Hedjaz or Halti or Liberia have each as many votes as the United States?

"The President says limitation of armaments cannot be obtained without the League of Nations. Is that so? If it is so, how is it that we have limitation of armaments between the United States and Canada without a League of Na-tions? Boes not the President himself say that disarmament can only come by international conference? Cannot we have international conferences without a Lengus of Nations? He says there is an international agreement for disarmament in the covenant of the League of Na-

Should State Binding Force.

"Does the President claim that the ich the league is to provide would be binding on nations w their consent? If not, how is it to tablished except by conference and con-sent, in which case a League of Nations is wholly superfluous. If the league's decision is to be binding on the nations without their consent, then the President should say so and then the nation would know that we are to become subject people,
"How can the President tell the peo-

ple that there will be limitation of arma-ment under the league, when he knows that Great Britain decreed that, league or no league, the predominance of he sea power will be maintained?

the people that a world league founded on the principle that Europe shall par-ticipate in the control of American af-fairs and that America shall participate in the control of European affairs does not abrogate the Monroe Doctrine. if the covenant of the league expressly provides that the things forbidden by the Monroe Doctrine shall be done, what good will it do to stipulate that it should not interfere with the Monro Doctrine?

"The ancient and modern policy of from Washington and Jefferson down, has been to keep our-selves free from foreign entanglements. How can the President honestly tell the people that a League of Nations which obligates us to participate in every European quarrel, in not a violation of

ancient principles? "When the President utilizes the in-fluence of the Presidential office to form

war'? Both Germany and the United PRO-GERMANISM IS vention which guaranteed the inviola-bility of neutral States. Why did not the Presdient protest against this vio-iation of that convention to which we were a pary? And what reason is there to suppose that in future emergency we may not again have a Fresident who would quietly submit to a violation of the covenant of the League of Nations

Offers Substitute for League. "The President says in his stately style, Tut up or shut up, accept the League of Nations or offer a substitute for it." The opponents of the league offer as a substitute for it the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, the Lincohn's government By the people." The President offers us a government by a council in Geneva and says. "You must take it if offers us a government by a council in Geneva and says, 'You must take it if you have nothing better to offer.' The question is whether there is anything worse that could be offered. It is as though one were offered a dose of deadly poison and told he must drink it to the dregs unless he could propose some alternative. The natural alternative would be not to drink it.

"Now, when a European union is proposed the natural alternative to se-

the first leg of his Lengue of Nations crussde. Senator Poindexter (Wasa.) took apart some of Mr. Wilson's utterances and from the floor of the Senate demanded specific answers to several embarrassing questions.

The Senator called attention to the vituperative character of some of Mr. Wilson's utterances and to the fact that he is transporting himself about the country with his large retinue at the expense of the Government to try to "put over" his pet league scheme.

Senator Poindexter made answer to ut the supreme happiness of mankind?

Senator Poindexter made answer to us the supreme happiness of mankind? the President's demand that the Senate of the President is assumed of our past, as he says, does he not know that our

people are not ashamed of it?

"Why does the President say we must adopt the League of Nations or live in teolation from the rest of the world? It is not possible that he thinks so. When ment by the people.
Senator Poindexter said:
"The President cays if we reject the league we will be contemptible quitters," without any League of Nations we have we must 'stay with the game. What would we be quitting? He says maintained intimate social and economic relations with all the civilized world; is the game, and when will the game and no one knows better than the President that we will continue to do so with the game, and when will the game and no one knows better than the Pres affairs of other peoples in which he had no concern should bring about such iso-lation.

> "The President says a League of Na "The President says a League of Nations would prevent war. We can only judge the future by the past. Would it have prevented our civil war? If so will the President point out how? Would the other members of the league have intervened or applied their economic boycott in favor of the Federal or the Confederate States? If so what would have been the result, unless to plunge the whole world into war? There was a League of Nations, in effect, in 1914. a League of Nations, in effect, in 1914.
> It did not prevent the German war.
> Would a League of Nations have prevented our war with Great British to

would a League of Nations have pre-vented our war with Great Britain in 1775 or in 1812? If so, how? Would it have been by the sacrifice of the rights for which we contended?' Senator Poindexter quoted a supporter of the League of Nations as saying with respect to the Irish situation that the President had made an "open bid for the support of the Irish by hinting that America cannot intrude upon England's affairs now, but that under a League of Nations Ireland can get a hearing and the moral support of the United States."

"The Irish case is not our case," commented Senator Poindexter, "but it may

be suggested that the Irish will bell their racial brightness if they are caught by any such gull bait as that. The idea that any right claimed by Great Britain can be invaded by appeal-ing to a League of Nations which she and her allies will dominate will be as futile as China's plea for her people such a this same League of Nations. China by the was told to leave her case to the Peace

> "The President says the League of nations help her to get her rights back when the nations that control the league are the very ones which have taken her rights and her province of Shantung and the key to her empire from her?
>
> "The President asks Will we go to war with France and Great British for

> war with France and Great Britain for Shantung? Does the President think we will have to go to war with France and Great Britain if we keep our fingers out of this dirty business? Did the President sign the agreement to give a part of China to Japan under compulsion so as to keep the United States out of war with Japan, France and Great Britain?"

> Senator Poindexter analysed 'Article 23 of the league covenant, which ob-ligates members of the league to provide for the free transit of the commerce of all the members, as meaning free

trade. does it mean?" he demanded. "If it means something else why does the covenant not state so? The removal of covenant not state so? The removal or economic barriers means free trade. That was in the fourteen points of peace. Is the 'freedom of transit of commerce' simply another and a higher

commerce' simply another and a higher stage of existence of this same bug?"

Taking up the President's statement at Des Moines that the labor situation and high cost of living problems could not be settled until the peace treaty with the league covenant should be ratified Senator Poindexter said:

"The war has been over the terminal to the peace of the said of the

"The war has been over for ten settlements of our most vital social and economic problems is so tied up with Europe by this instrument that we cannot settle them except in connection with this treaty. If the President has succeeded in so

hinding us to Europe by his half year negotiations that we cannot hold a labor conference or suppress Bolshevism or deal with the high cost of living without the League of Nations, we should not lose a moment's delay in freeing ourselves from its entanglements.

Nation Should Assert Itself.

"According to the President, our do estic economy is tied up in the peace eaty with Europe which he brought ack. If that is so, the whole treaty should be rejected at once and economic independence of the nation reasserted. "This covenant of the League of Na-"This covenant of the League of Nations is not a treaty; it is a constitution of government. It does not establish a condition to be dealt with by the independent action of the parties to the arrest to the arrest of the second of the parties of the arrest of the second of the parties of the arrest of the second of the seco

CHARGED BY WILSON

Continued from Piret Page.

tinues his tour through the Middle West that the Senate would have him reapproach Germany, hat in hand, knee erooked, a suppliant for favors, after he had dictated in Paris a master's terms to a beaten foe. For this is the humiliation, he tells the people of Nebraska and North Dakota. the Senate would force upon him if any sort of qualification is made of the treaty; a shame pictured by him with every simulation of grief and into Nebraska at the top of his powers. with every simulation of grief and

Wilson did not hesitate to make it progress.

The weather was excellently dispose

who desire the method changed?" he neked and paused for a rush of voices to fill the emotional vacuum he had o accept any changes "because, let ple are not in as good a humor over n Paris now as when I was there, and it is going to be more difficult to get agreement from now on than it was then."

Holds Reservations Unpatriotic

His speeches to-day were levelled diectly at those who believe that reserrations at least would be wise and could e associated smoothly with the treaty He did not go so far as to commit himself to the point of saying he would not accept any reservations-he has never blocked the doorway-but he overlooked no means of belittling and discrediting both the reservations suggested and their authors. He argued, first, that reservations are totally unnecessary; second, that they are unpatriotic. He calls that—the suggested

This is his very latest compliment to the body of men he has described through the States east of the Missouri as contemptible quitters, scuttlers, poor patriots, trade ruiners and men incapable of altruistic purposes. It is noticeable that the more highly Mr. Wilson protests his respect for the Senate the more contemptuous grow his allusions to that body. These persons, he told his audiences This is his very latest compliment

mplied in the whole instrument." And thereupon words burst from him: Well, you say, why not?" well, you say, why not?" Well, why connected his select that the people of the connected have a right to any government that at Paris will still be sitting when the Senate of the United States has acted upon this treaty. Perhaps I ought not to say that so confidently. No rean evenin the secrets of Providence, can the first time in history that "the countries of the countries of the state of the treaty. States Senate to do anything, but I inagine that in the normal course of hunan fatigue the Senate will have acted n Paris gets through with the Aus trian treaty and the Bulgarian treats still be there on the job

Must Go Back to Signatories.

"Now when you take a contract and change the words, even though you do not change the sense, you have to get the other parties to accept those words. Every reservation will have to be taken back to all the signatories of treaty, and I want you to notice that that includes Germany. We will have to ask Germany's consent to read his treaty the way we understand it. Germany's consent to the meaning of any one of those terms while we were in Paris. We told her what they meant

and said: . 'Sign here.'
"Are there any patriotic Americans who desire the method changed specified where the body was found of they want nie to ask the Assembly The place where the body was found at Weimar if I may read the treaty the and the fact that it was found have and the fact that it was found have that the murwho desire the method changed? And way it means but in words which the United States thinks it ought to have

between maintaining the status of the United States he had won as the mas-ter of conquered Germany, and the status he insisted the Senate was trying to force upon the country, that of a humble suppliant before Germany, the appeal was shrewdly calculated to produce applause, which it did,

Created Little Interest Otherwise

It was one of the few outbursts of noise that troubled the sereidty of the meeting, for Mr. Wilson's visit to Omaha was an occasion for which his nervously intent disciples rapidly found apologies for—"the middle of the day; people busy in shop and factory; used to seeing him here, this being his third visit to Omaha," and so on, Certainly the President's amearance excited less interest than hay for—"the middle of the day; people busy in shop and factory; used to seeing him here, this being his third visit to Omaha." and so on Certainly the President's appearance excited less interest than has been anywhere stirred since the tour began except in Columbus, Ohio, where the lack lustre character of the reception was dismal indeed. Here in the home the lack lustre character of the recep-tion was dismai indeed. Here in the home of Senator Hitchcock the people scarcely troubled to interrupt the current of their normal life.

when the President utilizes the influence of the Presidential office to form
a union with European Powers, is he
not descentating the memory of the
Fathers of the Nation? Is he not befraging the most sacred frust of his
office? He says that Germany would
not have invaded Beigium it there had
been a League of Nations. Does the
fresident not know that there was a
League of Nations, and a formal covenant, for the integrity of Beigium and
that it was treated as a scrap of paper?

"The President says that Germany
would not have invaded Beigium if she
had known the United States would intervence. What prevented the United
states would not have invaded Beigium if she
had known the United States would intervence. What prevented the United
states would not have invaded Beigium if she
had known the United States would intervence. What prevented the United
states from intervenings in order that he
indigit make a campiagn for the Fresident will be a supplied to interrupt the current of
the roubled to interrupt the current of
their normal life.

There was in the streets nothing apThere was in the streets hothing apThere was

spect, every courtesy to the President of all the people. It took very little time to ascertain the sentiments of these men and of the community they represented: "Give us action and an end of alterca-tion. Get together on the treaty so we can get down to business. Climb down, both of you-President and Senate."

Same Feeling in All States

There is no shadow of doubt as to the dominance of this feeling in Ne-braska or South Dakota, any more than its dominance can be waved away in Indiana, Ohio, lowa or Missouri. Bitter enders are not popular in the middle West and the corn belt whether they follow Mr. Wilson or follow the Senate extremists.

The Presidential special arrived a with every simulation of grief and anger that must fall upon him whose proud attitude to the humbled Teutons had been "sign here."

It was the most artfully worded, artfully acted (for eyes, facial expression, indignant gestures all were employed) appeal to hair trigger patriotism, that could be imagined, and Mr. Wilson did not hesitate to make it progress.

"Are there any patriotic Americans ho desire the method changed?" he sked and paused for a rush of voices of fill the emotional vacuum he had to the most of the film of the hosts drew their guests of fill the emotional vacuum he had to fill the emotional vacuum he had through Omaha's choicest real estate created. He as much as said that it and afforded Mr. Wilson opportunity for would be impossible to get the nations to account any changes "because let the route to the Auditorium was the to accept any changes "because, let mother of Gould Dietz, chairman of the me say, there are indications that peo-ple are not in as good a humor over front of her home Mr. Wilson stopped his car, stepped from it and walk Mrs. Wilson to the veranda of the house where Mrs. Nelson sat. He greeted her with much charm of manner, presented Mrs. Wilson to her, spent a few minutes in conversation and bowed his farewell

Speaks for an Hour.

Further along a company of firemen, busy as paperhangers, worked to un-tangle and to haul down an American langie and to haul down an American sag which a janitor, doubtless imbued with the spirit of the League of Nations, had hoisted upside down, and a little further a hearse, not for the moment occupied, joined the Presidential procession with the easy informality of the West and continued with the procession until the hall was reached.

Handsomely received in the Auditorium fr. Wilson spoke for about an hour, retracing argumentative ground covered by previous appeals for his special cause. He was sure that in Paris he had ex-pressed the thoughts of America, and he had come to Omaha to testify that the reservations—a work of supererogation dragged in by a Senate whose
mantal processes are so slow as not
even to be comprehensible by God
Almighty.

This is his very latest compliment
asked them if it was right for "disasked them if it was right for "disasked them if it was right for "dis-

These persons, he told his audiences were not ratified the nations of Europe out here, insist on putting into the soon would be watching each other charter of mankind "what is clearly guns in hand, just as farmers watch each nent."

other, shotguns in hand, from from him: fences when titles are in dispute.

Well, why enunciated his belief that "the pe the first time in history that "the councils of mankind are to be drawn to cils of mankind are to be drawn gether and concerted for the purpose defending the rights and improving the conditions of working people, mer women and children all over the world.

Again Defends Article X.

She told Inspector Fauret that had not seen her son since the day he-fere his disappearance, and that he had always been well behaved and had never life their neighborhood afforded and was devoted to dancing and athletics. She

It is considered by Inspector and by Deputy Commissioner Lahe, who has had charge of the hunt for Benkowitz since his disappearance, that Benkowitz's murderers after killing him tried to decapitate the body in order to defeat identification, and failing thi mutilated the face to the same end. There is nothing to show either that Benkowitz was robbed for the bonds he had after he first fied with them him-self or that he was kidnapped in Wal-street while he had them in his posses-

but in words which the thinks it ought to have Reservations have come that the ward to come that they flung it was they want to come that they flung it was the come that the murtiple of the come that the come that the murtiple of the come that the come t written in it? Reservations have come down to this, that they want to change the language of the treaty without changing its meaning, and involve all the embarrassments."

This antagonism to reservations, this extremely carefully worded opposition—for Mr. Wilson has invariably refrained from stating that he will not agree eventually to reservations, was delivered with its accompaniment of an appeal to a kind of patriotism before the large and holiday spirited audience which faced him in the auditorium in Omaha, some 8,000 persons, for they build big halls out here for the exercises of the

halls out here for the exercises of the human voice. But, as Mr. Wilson put Schiller had one of the Liberty bonds it, as the question of an unshaded choice which disappeared with Benkowits. which disappeared with Benkowits. Schiller is still in custody, but the po-lies have found no bond, which is as near as any one has come to track the sceurities with which Whitney Co. entrusted Benkowitz.

He contended that "the heart of the covenant is that there shall be no war, a powerful argument out here as is was a potent appeal in 1916; and he drew his customary picture of the ter rible, suffocating, crippling results of the boycott the Lesgue of Nation would level at any plotter against work peace. He emphasized the provision for a nine months' "cooling off" period and asserted that men don't go to war when

troubled to interrupt the current of their normal life.

There was in the streets nothing approaching a crowd. People came and went with hardly a glance at the imposing procession of motor cars escorting.

The country of the current of the recent war because we were forced into it, and their preference now is to wait to be forced in again. He said he would be recreant to the country of the cou

the Senate to study French to convince themselves that he and Lloyd George and Clemenceau and Sonnino had had nothing up their sleeves.

"Nobody was trying to fool anybody else," said Mr. Wilson. "It was the genuine work of honest men."

President Wilson and party left here at 18 o'clock to-night for St. Paul, Minn., where Mr. Wilson will seeak to-morrow where Mr. Wilson will seeak to-morrow where Mr. Wilson will speak to-morre

WANTS AMERICA TO LEAD FOR MANKIND World Lived in Fool's Para dise While Germans Plotted.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. S .- Pres night soid: GOVERNOR NORMER AND MY PEL-

GOVERNOR NORRECK AND MY FEL-tow CITIERNS: I must admit that every time I face a great audience of my fellow countrymen on this trip I am filled with a feeling of peculiar solemnity, because, I be-lieve, my fellow countrymen, that we have come to one of the turning points in the history of the world. And what I as an American covet for this great country is that on for this great country is that on every great occasion when man-kind's fortunes are hung in the balance America may have the distiriction of leading the way.

I want to remind you, my fellow countrymen, that that way was not an accident. That war didn't just an accident. That war didn't just happen. There was not some sudden cause which brought on the confingration. On the contrary Germany had been preparing for that war for generations. Germany had been preparing every resource and perfecting every skill, developing every inventions, which would apply her to prostion which would enable her to master the European world and to domi-nate the rest of the world. Everynate the rest of the world. Every-body had been looking on. Every-

body had known.

For example, it was known in every war office in Europe and in the War Department in Washington that the Germans not only had a vast supply of great field guns but that they had a munition enough for they had ammunition enough for every one of these guns to wear out the guns. And yet we were living in a fool's paradise. We thought Germany meant what she said, that she was armed for defence and that she ever would use that great store of never would use that great store of guns against her fellow-men. Why, my friends, it was forcordained the minute Germany conceived these pur-poses that she should do the thing which she did in 1914.

Now I have brought back from Eu-rope with me, my fellow-citizens, a treaty in which Germany is disarmed and in which all the other nations of the world agree never to go to war. (Applause.) That is all.

Pro-Germanism Rising Again.

If Germany had dreamed that anything like the greater part of the world would combine against her she never would have begun the war, and she didn't dare to let the opin-ions of mankind crystallize against her by the discussion of the purposes which she had in mind. So what I want to point out to you is that we are making a fundamental choice. You cannot have a new system unless to say that when certain of our fellow citizens take the position that we do not want to go into it alone, but want to take care of ourselves, I say

that is the German position.

Germany through the mouth of her Emperor, through her writers and through every action said: "Here we stand ready to take care of ourselves. We will not enter into any combination. We are armed for self defence and we know that no nation can compete with us." That appears to be the American programme in the eyes of some gentlemen, and I want to tell you that in the last two weeks the pro-Germanism element has lifted its head again. It says: "I see a chance for Germany and America to stay out and take care of themselves.

of themselves."

There were passions let loose on the fields of the world at war which have not grown quiet, and which will not for a long time. Every element of disorder is hoping that there will be no staying hand from the council of nations to hold the order of the world steady until we can make the final arrangements of

make the final arrangements of justice and peace.

I sometimes think when I wake up in the hight of the wakeful up in the night of the wakeful nights that anxious fathers, mothers and friends spent during the weary years of the awful war, I hear the ery of mothers of children, millions on the other side and thousands on this side, in God's give us security and peace

America can stay out, but I want you to witness that the peace of the world cannot be established with the peace of the individual nations. America is necessary to the peace of the world; the peace and good will of the world are necessary to America, lest you disappoint the world, centre its suspicion upon you, make it feel that you are filled with jealousy and selfishness.

We are not thinking of money, we are thinking of redeeming of the rep-utation of America rather than to have all of the money in the world I am not ready to die for money, and neither are you, but you and I are ready to die for America.

RESERVATION 'BUTS' DISCUSSED IN OMAHA Wilson Proud to Stand With Senator Hitchcock.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8 .- In his address here to-day President Wilson said: MR. CHAIRMAN AND MY FELLOW CITIKENS

I never felt more pleasure in facing my fellow citteens than now. I realize I am not representing a peuliar cause; that I am not speaking for a single group of my fellow citizens that I am not the representative of a parry, but representative of the people of the United States of I went across the water with that

happy consciousness. In all the work that was done on the other side of the seas, where I was associated with the distinguished Americans of both political parties, we all of us con-stantly kepf in our hearts the feeling that we were expressing the thought of America; that we were working for the interests and the things that America believed in, and I have come here to testify that this treaty contains the things that America be-Heves in.

I brought a copy of that treaty along with me, for I fancied that in view of the criticisms you have heard of it you have thought it consisted of only four or five clauses. Only four or five clauses out of this volume are picked out for criticism. picked out for criticism. Only four or five phrases in it are called to your attention by some of the different orators who oppose its

adoption. adoption.

Why, my fellow citizens, this is use of the greatest chariers of human liberty, and the man that make flaws in it, or rather that picks out the flaws that are in it—for there are flaws in it—because of the inagnitude of the thing and because of the magnitude of the interests involved, forgets the magnitude of the thing and forgets the majesty of the interests therein, he forgets that the counsels of more than twenty nations were combined and rendered unanimously in the adoption of this great instrument.

Settles Europe's Land Titles. Everybody admits that it is a com-plete settlement of the matters which led up to this war, and that it con-tains the complete machinery which provides that it shall stay settled.

provides that it shall stay settled.
You know one of the greatest diffi-culties in our own domestic affairs is unsettled land titles. Suppose that somebody were mischlevously to tam-per with the land records of the State of Nebraska and that there should be a doubt as to the lines of every farm. You know what would happen. With-

of Nebraska and that there should be a doubt as to the lines of every farm. You know what would happen. Within six months all the farmers would be sitting on their fences with a shot-gun. Litigation woula penetrate every community, hot feeling would be generated — contests not only of lawyers but of the farmers themselves would arise.

One of the interesting things that this treaty does is to settle the land titles of Europe, and to settle them in his way, on the principle that land belongs to the people that live on it.

This is actually the first time in human history that that principle was ever recognised, and yet that is the fundamental American principle. The fundamental American principle is the right of the people that live in the country to say what shall be done with that country.

We have gone so far in our assertions of the popular right that we not only say that the people have the right to change it in any respect any time. Very well. That principle lies at the heart of the ireaty. There are people in Europe who never before could say that the land they lived on was their own and that the choice they would make of their lives was their own choice.

I know there are in Nebraska those who came from that country of tragical history, the now restored Republic of Poland, and I want to call your attention to the fact that Poland is here given her complete restitution, and not only is she given the land that formerly belonged to the Poles but she is given the lands.

Poland is here given her complete restitution, and not only is she given the land that formerly belonged to the Poles but she is given the lands which were occupied by the Poles and now are occupied by, and have been permitted to remain under, other sovereignty, and she is given that land under a principle that all our hearts approve of. You take what in Europe they call High Silesia, the upper portion of the district of Silesia. The very great majority of the people in High Silesia are Poles, and the Germans contested the statement that most of them wers Poles.

We said: "Very well, then, it is none of our business, and we will let them decide it. We will put sufficient armed forces into High Silesia to see that nobody tampers with the process of the election and then will hold a referendum there, and those people can belong either to Germany or to Poland, as they prefer, and not as we prefer."

People Decide Their Own Lot.

People Decide Their Own Lot.

And wherever there was a doubt-ful district we applied the same prin ciple—that the people should decide, and not the men sitting around the peace table at Paris.

So that when these referends are completed the land tiles of Europe

completed the land titles of Europe will be settled and every country will belong to the peeple that live in it, to do with it what they please. Now, you seldom hear of this aspect of this treaty; you have heard of the council that the newspaper men call the "Big Four." We have a very much bigger name for it than that. We call curselves the Supreme Council of the principal Allied and that. We call ourselves the Supreme Council of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, but we had no ifficial title and sometimes there wer five of us instead of four. But those represented, with the exception of Germany, were the great fighting nations of the world. They could have done anything with this treaty that they chose to do because they had the power to do what they wished, and they chose to do what had never been chosen before—to renounce every right of sovereignty in that settlement to which the people con-

settlement to which the people concerned did not consent. That is the great settlement which is represented in this volume, and it contains among other things a great charter of liberty for the working

men of the world.

For the first time in the history of the councils of mankind they are to be drawn together and concerted for the purpose of defending the rights and improving the conditions of the warking people and the women and children all over the world. Buch a thing as that was never dreamed of And what you are asked to de-

termine in discussing the League of Nations is the method of seeing that this thing is not interfered with. And there is no other way except by a universal League of Nations, and a universal League of Nations, and what is proposed here is a uni-versal League of Nations. Only two nations are, for the time being, left out. One of them is Germany, be-cause we didn't think that Germany was ready to come in; because we felt that she ought to go through a period of preparation; because she says that she had made a mistake and we now want her to prove it by

not trying it again.
She says that she has abolished all the old forms of government by which little secret councils of men, sitting nobody knew exactly where, could determine the various fortunes of that great nation, and incidentally try to determine the fortunes of men, and we want her to prove that her situation is changed and that it is go ing to stay changed.

Absolute Boycott Provided. It is an absolute boycott of the na The boycott is automatic, and just

soon as it applies this happens: No goods can be shipped out of that country and no goods can be shipped into it; no telegraphic messages may pass either way across its borders; no packages of postal matter and no letters can cross its borders either way; no clizen of any member of the league can conduct any transaction of any kind with any citizen of that nation.
It is the most complete isolation

boycott ever conceived, and there is not a nation in Europe that can live six months without importing goods out of other countries, and after they have talked about the matter for months I predict they will have no stomach for war. But I didn't come here this mern-

ing so much to expound upon the treaty, as to talk about these things we call reservations. A reservation is an assent with a "but" to it. "We agree, but."

Now I want to call your attention
to some of these "buts." I will take
them as far as I can in the order
in which they deal with the clauses
of the league itself.

In the first article of the overall,
it is provided that a ration con with

it is provided that a nation can with draw from the league on two years notice—provided that at the time of this withdrawal, that is to say, at the expiration of the two years, it has fulfilled all its international obliga-tions, and all its obligations under the

Covenant.

But some of our friends are very uneasy about that. They want to sit close to the door and with their hand on the knob, and they want to say, "We are in this thing, but we are in it with infinite timidity, and we are in it only because you overpersunded

us, and wanted us to come in, but we are going to sit here and try this door every once in a while and see it isn't locked and just as soon as we see anything we don't like we are go-in to souttle." [Laughter and ap-

Now, what is the trouble? I want Now, what is the trouble; you to put this to every man you know, who makes this objection. What is he afraid of? Is he afraid that when the United States wishes to withdraw, it will not have fulfilled its international obligations? Is he willing to bring that indictment against this beloved country?

against this beloved country?

My fellow citizens, we never have falled to fulfil any obligations we have made. And with God to guide and help us, we never will. And I, for one, am not going to admit in any connection the slightest doubt, that if we ever choose to withdraw we will then have fulfilled our obligations. Because if we make reservations, as they are called, about this, what do we do? This covenant does not set up any tribunal to judge whether we have fulfilled our obligations at that time or not. There is only one thing to restrain us and that is the opinion of mankind. Are these gentlemen such poor patriots that they are men such poor patriots that they are afraid the United States will out a poor figure in the opinion of mankind, and do they think that they can bring withdrawai would be condemned by

Must Retain World's Respect.

We always have been at pains to earn the respect of mankind, and we shall always be at pains to retain it. I for one, am too proud as an American, to say that any doubt will ever hang upon our right to withdraw upon the conflitions of the fulfilment of our international obligations.

We cannot live without taking sides. We devoted ourselves to jus-tice and liberty when we were born and we are not going to get senile Are there any patriotic Americans

that desire the method changed? (Cries of "No!")

Do they want me to ask the Germans if I may read the treaty to them expressed in the words the United States Senate thinks it ought to have been written in? So, you see, the reservations come down to this, that they want to change the language of the treaty without changing its meaning, and let me say, there are indications—I am not judg-ing from official despatches, but from the newspapers—that people are not in as good a humor over in France now as they were when I was there and it is going to more difficult to get a new agreement from now on than it was pefore, and after dealing with some of these gentlemen. I found that they were as ingenious as any Americans in attaching unexpected meanings to plain words. I do not want, therefore, having gone through the mill on the existing language, to go through it again on changed lan-But I must not turn away from

this great subject without attention to the Shantung clause, the pro-vision with regard to the transfer of certain German rights in that prov-ince of Shantung, China, to Japan. I frankly said to my Japanese colleagues at the conference—therefore it can without impropriety say here—that I was very deeply diseatisfied with that part of the treaty But, my fellow citizens, Japan agreed at that very time and as part of the understanding upon which these clauses were put into the treaty that she would reliquish every item of sov-ereignty that Germany had enjoyed, to China, and she would retain what Chins, certain economic concessions with regard to the railways and the mines, which she was to operate un-under a corporation and subject to the laws of China. As I say, I wish she could have done more, but sup-pose, as some have suggested, that we dissent from that clause in the treaty. You can't sign all of a treaty but one part, my fellow citizens it is like the President's voto; he can't veto provisions of a bill; he has got either to sign the bill or veto it.
We can't sign the treaty with the
Shantung provision out of it, and if
we could, what sort of service would
that be doing China?

If I felt that I personally in any way stood in the way of this settic-ment I would be glad to die that it might be consummated, because I have a vision, my fellow citizens, that if this thing should by some mishap not be accomplished there would arise from that upon the fair name of this people, a stain which never could be effaced, which would be intolerable to every lover of America, intolerable to every man who knew America and was ready with stout heart to uphold it.

I said just now before opening that I was happy to forget in a campaign like this what party I belong to, and I hope you will not think I am re-calling what party I belong to if I say how proud I have been to stand alongside of Senator Hitchcock in this fight. I would be just as giad to stand by Senator Norris if he would les me. The heart or America beats in these

great prairies and on these hillsides; sometimes in Washington you seem very far away. The voices that are most audible in Washington are not voices that anybody cares to listen to for very long and it is refreshing to me to get out among the great body me to get out among the great body of my fellow citizens and feel the touch of the hand and contact of the shoulder and the impluse of mass movement which is going to make conquest, spiritual conquest of

FRANCE PERPLEXED BY SENATE'S ACTION

Danger Seen in Reservations to Peace Treaty. By a Staff Correspondent of THE SEX.

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Panis, Sept. 8 .- Prench opinion continues to be perpiezed over the proposals dent of the American Federation advanced in the American Senate for in-terpreting the treaty without making any changes in its text. This appears en-tirely new to European divisions. The changes in its text. This appears entirely new to European diplomacy. The diplomats appear to think that such interpretations would be binding on the other nation and some express the fear that should the United States adopt amendments other Parliaments might do likewise, with the result that the interpretations would be worse than textual.

The alter Counters was belt in the pretations would be worse than textual. retations would be worse than textual

methods of interpreting the treaty, because these, if anottoned, would lead each eight to interpret the treaty necoding to particular nationalisms, and often in a spirit utterly opposed to the interpretations of other signers. The Benate with its Lour reservations, may set an example which may be generally limitated. Already the Italian Chamber has entered on this perilous course. mitated. Aiready the Italian Chamber has entered on this perious course. What will happen if the French Champer tries to put all its apprehensions in

To Ratify Treaty Sept. 10.

LEAGUE'S MEETING BLOCKED BY SENATE

Certain Now That First Sea sion Cannot Be Held in Washington in October.

DELEGATES ARE IN DOUBT

When Three Powers Ratify, Without America, Council Can Organize.

Washington, Sept. 8.—It is pre-ically certain now that the first meet-ng of the League of Nations will not be eld in Washington in October, as orig-

The exact date depends upon the action of the United States Senate in regard to ratification of the peace treaty entaining the covenant which creates containing the covenant which creates the league. Should the Senate ratify the treaty in time to permit delegate to arrive for a meeting in November it prebably will be held then, but if the discussion is much protracted the meeting time is expected to go over until the first of the new year, some time is January, 1920. There probably could be no meeting in December because of circumstances which might make it is convenient for some of the foreign designates to come at that time. rates to come at that time

The first meeting of the League Coun-cil, however, can be called any time after three of the principal Powen have ratified the treaty. It is expected to be held immediately after such ratification. Unless the Senate has ratified the treaty by that time the United States would not be represented at the meeting which would be held in Paris or in London. Paris or in London.

Prospects of Ratification.

Germany already has ratified and France is expected by some observant to ratify some time during Septembe. Italy generally is expected to be the next in line and Japan is expected to act during the next three months. Great Britain has enacted legislation carrying the treaty into effect but has not formally ratified it, probably walting until after the Canadian Parliaing until after the Canadian tent now in session has acted.

The situation as to ratification by

lesser Powers and the large number of neutrals which signed the treaty a sot clear in Washington. President Wilson recently told Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee that he had no Relations Committee that he had a official information on that phase of the When the council holds its first meeting—whether in London or Paris—the session is expected to be comparatively Appointment of the Saar Valley

commission and the appointment of a high commissioner for Danzig are a-ected to be the principal business. The meeting of the assembly, however, which is the gathering of the whole league with delegates from all countries and is to be held in the United States and is to be held in the United States at the call of President Wilson, is gr-pected to bring representatives, from practically every nation in the work.

Perfecting a permanent organization will be the first business, for the assembly undoubtedly will meet without a definite orceramme. Subjects to Be Considered.

After organization has been effected committees probably will be named to take up such questions as the foundation of a permanent court of international ustice, as provided in Article XIV of the treaty; disarmament, manufacture of munitions and kindred subjects which or munitions and kindred successful work out. The commissions to administer the mandatories, as provided in the treaty, also probably will be named at

treaty, also probably will be named at this session.

Premiers Lioyd George and Clemenceau both have promised to attend the first meeting it domestic conditions warrant their absence from home. The French elections, however, occur during the latter part of October and might prevent the French Premier's attendance at that time. If the Premier should be unable to come Andrew Tardieu of the French Chamber of Deputies, frimer head of the French High Commission in America and who is persistently mentioned in French political gossip as mentioned in French political gossip as a successor to Clementeeau, probably would represent France. Lord Robert Cecil is regarded as certain to be one of

the British delegates.

Meanwhile, delegates from all over the world have been making tenative averagements to come to Washington a October, on the basis of the first asnouncements, and they are now waiting to hear of a definite meeting time Many delegates, particularly from the Fr. East, who have thousands of miss travel, will require notice ranging from hree to five weeks.

TURKS AND KURDS MENACE ARMENIANS Massacres Feared When Brit-

ish Troops Withdraw. LONDON, Sept. 8 .- The British Cabinet

is continuing consideration of the ques-tion of the menace in Armenia arising from the attitude of the Turks and Kurds. They are alleged to be awaiting an op-portunity to act after the approaching withdrawal of outside assistance to the Armenians,

WASHINGTON, Sept. S .- Haran Sevasly. representative in the United States of the Armenian national delegation is Parls, conferred with Acting Secretary Phillips on the Armenian situation, now reported more acute because of the pos-sible withdrawal of British troops.

SAMUEL GOMPERS'S FATHER, 93, IS DEAD Sons and Daughters Are at Bedside in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 8 .- Saul Gompars, 8

changes.

This view is taken by Maurice where he married Sarah here.

Genest in Verite, who says: "Great mother of his seven children. He in the country with his family in this country with his family in this country with his family in the country with his family with the country with his family with the country with his family with the co

death by twenty years, and time he has lived with hi The funeral with be held

tion of Labor.

Mrs. Gompers preceded her husband in

PARIS, Sept. 8.—According to the pers, he leaves three other and Heart Scho De Paris, the Chamber of Depuiser of New York, Alexander and Louis of New York, Alexander and Louis of September 10, and the Senate will take Harry Issaes and Mrs. Samuel issaes of this city.